simply the culmination of the feeling of resistance to Keilogg which had been growing in intensity for the last two years. The people had already struck at some of the branches of this government of usurpers, and now they proposed to strike at its head. The movement was indorsed by the majority of the white people of Louisiana, and if they were not interfered with they would certainly succeed in overthrowing Kellogg. Their plan was to lorce Kellogg and his conicderates out of their offices, and install McEnery and the others who were elected in 1872. McEnery, if the uprising succeeded, would undoubtedly call a session of the Legislature (as returned by the McEnery Bourd), which would confirm him in his position.

"Was Mr. Kellogg not elected in 1872?"

General Roger A. Pryor's Views.

Among the persons visited yesterday by Herald prison of these miserable usurpers, and it was not impossible that if they were pushed to extremes by the excesses of Kellogg's bands more bloodshed must ensue. There was no lear that the negroes would take a great part in this bloody strile, as they were timid and not so generally provided with arms. The insurrection would undoubtedly to the content of the purpose of inquiring his views as to the Louisians situation. He said in substance:—

would take a great part in this bloody strile, as they were timid and not so generally provided with arms. The insurrection would undoubtedly aweep the State, and nothing but lederal bayonets could sustain Governor Keilogg. People had waited patiently for help from Congress, and now they had concluded that their own strong arms must work out their salvation.

The Speaker of the Kellogg Legislature,

who is now in the city, thought that this uprising was a great outrage, as it only endangered the commerce and prosperity of the State. He had expected it, although it would have seemed improbable that McEnery's followers would thus dare to array themselves against the authority of the federal government. Of course they were doomed to defeat, for they could only vanquish Kellogg by overthrowing the authority of the He characterized the insurrection as an effort of the politicians to capture lucrative offices. The outs wanted to become the ins-that was all. The people, as a body, took no interest in these miserable fights for plunder. The

was all. The people, as a body, took no interest in these miserable fights for plunder. The present State government had greatly reduced the expenses of the State, the State bonds were now at par, which was something unheard of in the instory of Louisiana, and there had been a reduction of taxes from 22½ to 14½ mills. Three-foorths of the State debt had been paid of, and Louisiana had within two years been put upon a cash basis. Were these not great results for any State government to accomplish? Louisiana had never had a better government than it had enjoyed for the last two years.

The Speaker declared that Kellogg had a majority of 22,000 in the State. He could undoubtedly maintain himself alone by calling out the minitia, but this would lavolve much bloodshed, and it was a more prodent and humane course to appeal at once to the United States government. By this course he avoided the great destruction of property incident to a civil war and let the laborers, who were now picking cotton, remain at their work. Every laborer who was at this time taken from the cotton plantations was equivalent to a loss of 200, and it was therefore of the greatest importance that the picking season should not be spoiled by a calling out the militia. Had he called out the militia on Monday the streets would now be running with blood, and it was to his humanity and forethought that many people owed their lives and homes. The supporters of Kellogg were the great producers, the growers of cotton and sugar, while the adherents of McEnery beionged to the most shiftless classes of the population.

Hon. George C. Benham's View.

Hon. George C. Benham's View.

Hon. George C. Benham, a prominent member of the Legislature of Louisiana, who is now in the city, gave it as his opinion that the record of the Kellogg government was unimpeachable; that the people, upon the whole, were satisfied with it, and that those who had now taken up arms against it were instigated by political loafers and bummers of the worst sort. He did not think, as the despatch from New Orleans stated, that the the despatch from New Orleans stated, that the meeting in cannal street had been called by the meeting in cannal street had been called by the solid business men. He knew that two weeks ago, when the President's letter was received in New Orleans, all the respectable business men rejoiced over it. He did not think that the disturbances would extend over the State, as the majority of the people approved of Governor Kellogg's administration and would hall with joy the intervention of the federal troops. The negroes would not take part in the armed conflict to any very great extent.

Governor Kellogg had done his best to avoid all bloodshed. There never had been a man at the head of the State government who had worked harder for the best interests of the people of Lou-

Words with Attorney General Field. Colonel Field, the present Attorney General of Louisiana, who is now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is probably one of the most highly respected men of the South. His political career extends over a period of more than thirty years. He said that he had anticipated this violent outbreak, knowing the elements of strife and disturbance in New Or leans. There could be no doubt of the result. General Grant was bound to sustain the existing government, which had been recognized by the tederal authority as representing the will of the people of Louisiana. He apprehended considerable violence and bloodshed unless the intervention of the federal troops should take place immediately. The good, sober men of the community, even if they were adherents of McEnery. disapproved of all this violence, but they were unable to control the actions of those who were determined to overthrow Kellogg and to instal ble election next November (for Senators, Assemblymen, &c.) However, knowing, as they did, that the republicans, in a fair election, had a majority of 25,000, their plan was to seize the government, overawe the republican voters and prevent colored republicans from voting, and, in fact, to capture the offices, so as to be able to manipulate the election.

colored republicans from voting, and, in fact, to capture the offices, so as to be able to manipulate the election.

Colonel Field did not believe that the meeting in Canal street was called by the good and sensible business men. On the contrary, the worst elements of the population were engaged in this uprising—as far as he could judge from this distance. He heartily approved of the proclamation of the President, but was unable to give an opinion as to whether it alone would succeed in restoring peace. However, if the government was not ready to use force in order to protect the people in the exercise of their rights, then the Enforcement act amounted to nothing whatever. The Winte Leaguers, as they were called, positively pervaded the entire State and many would join them through fear and social ostracism. "Being part of the Kellogue government," Colonel Field said, "I can safely say that we have striven carnostly to-reform all abuses that have been complained of. We have greatly reduced the expenses of the State government, and diminished taxation from 11½ to 14½. I have lived in Louisiana twenty-one years and have always admired the HERALD for its admirable articles on Southern questions. I can safely say that the oppression these people talk about is a figment of their imagination and I am convinced that, if this revolution were to succeed the condition of the State would not or improved in any way,"

Lleutenant Governor C. C. Antoine. of Louisiana, a young colored gentleman of elegant appearance and who is decidedly good-looking, when asked to state his views, said the state of affairs in New Orleans was certainly deplorable, and that the disturbances had been fanned into a of the Northern States and by the action of the President in relation to the disturbances in Tennessee and Arkansas. He thought that there was such a feeling of "social ostracism" among business men that they were compelled to close their stores and aid these outsiders—for most of them came from other States—who were the perpetrators of this aid these outsiders—for most of them came from other States—who were the perpetrators of the flagrant outrage upon the peace and prosperity of the State. It was quite possible that most demo craft and conservatives joined the movement, in this great excitement. As for the colored people he had no hesitancy in saying that they, being for the greater part good republicans, would stand by Governor Kellogg. They would gladly respond to this call for aid and would do their best to re-establish peace and order. They would not be guilty of any excesses of any kind, and simply do then duty in quelling the present dissurbances. any excesses of any kind, and simply do their duty in quelling the present disturbances. Unless this be done at once the people would become demoralized, business would become stagnant, and the most calamitous consequences would undoubtedly ensue. The republican party had done everything that was in its power to rejoin a business with the control of can party had done everything that was in its power to reform abuses and reduce taxation. The government was "fiberal enough for anybody." and there was, in fact, no possible cause or paidation for this herce and sanguinary outbreak. The action of the President in promptly issuing his proclamation was noble in the extreme, and would be applauded by the majority of the people of Louisiana. His attitude would gain the confidence of the people of the South, and the disturbances would soon be over, as it was not likely that the White League would dare to offer resistance to the federal government.

Mr. Charles O'Conor,

the great lawyer, was accidentally met on Broadway, and in a rather desultory conversation be expressed his indignation that such shameful occurrences should be possible. He said these were among the truits "of an infamous republican government." He asked how many people had been killed already, and when the reporter replied. "About fity," Mr. O'Conor rejoined, "Well, Grant will kill fity more; he's used to that sort of thing." When asked as to what, in his opinion, the govern-ment ought to do. Mr. O'Conor replied that he did got know; but he was quite sure of one thing, and

the purpose of inquiring his views as to the Louisiana situation. He said in substance: the Louisiana situation. He said in substance:—
The coup d'état in New Orleans is so startling that I can Lardly comprehend the position. I am profoundly patied, however, to learn that the people of New Orleans have attempted by revolution and war to right the wrongs under which undoubtedly they have long suffered. I regard the Kellogg government as lotaing out a usurpation. It was, however, acknowledged by the general government, and they have got to support it or stuitly themselves. The McEnery ticket was certainly elected two years ago, and the patience with which the Louisiana people have borne their trials under the usurpation of the Kellogg faction had won for the Southerners the sympathy of the whole Northern people; yet now that they have resorted to violence I very much fear that sympathy may be diverted from them. When men undertake to overfind the law all conservative influence is arrayed against them. I sincerely trust the situation may be somewhat exaggerated, but it excites the most painful alarms in my breast.

who is a graduate of West Point, afterwards en tered the Confederate service, and more recently served in Egypt, where he was created a Bey by the Vicerory, said to a reporter, "that the time had now come in Louisiana to have it settled whether we had not white men enough to administer the government. I do not believe there is a particle of war spirit in the South; I believe all the animosities growing out of the late war have died out; but I think there is a determination to yield no longer to negro rule."

Judge J. M. Lea,

of Nashville, Tenn., who is sojourning at the Westminster Hotel, refused to see a HERALD reporter, so his valuable reflections are lost to a

Judge Bowen, of Arkansas,

said, "I think the whole trouble grows out of the Confederate spirit still alive in the South. That will have to be subdued before you can have peace. I fought them for four years, and I believe they are as ready for war in the South to-day as they ever were, it the government was not too strong for them. I have lett the South forever. New York is good enough for me, and I can get more fun in speculating in Wall street than in eucountering Arkansas bullets and bowie knives. I pass!"

Colonel William M. Sutton, of Virginia, expressed to a reporter his regrets that things seemed likely to have such a bloody culmination: but could not see how it could be otherwise, since the Kellogg usurpation made life in Louisiana al-most unendurable.

Mr. L. P. Bayne, a Banker,

whose interests are largely identified with the South, concurred in the above views. He said he had hoped that, according to the suggestion of the nad loped that, according to the suggestion of the New York Herald, a grand reconstruction peace convention would have taken place. There the men of the South could have met the men of the North eye to eye and face to face; but the forcing on the people of Louisiana a government never elected by them had unhappily brought about a catastrophe whose evil results could scarcely be estimated.

A Letter from a Friend of the Penr Party.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The white people of the South are led to believe. from the tenor of the articles in your paper, that you have a nearer and more correct insight into the condition of affairs in our unhappy State than any other Northern or Western paper which dares to make known the true condition of affairs. I speak not as a politician, nor as one who can pos sibly have any other motive in view than that of the peace and prosperity of our State and the protection of our lives and property. I am a merchant here, controlling a large business and repre-senting large capital and property, which I find every day wasting away from depreciation in the values of property and the drawing on my capital to pay the rumous taxes that are forced upon us by a government that was not elected, even by the ignorant negroes of the State, but thrust and forced upon us by the national government, and maintained solely by the strong power of its bayonets. This was brought about through President Grant, who we do not think is intentionally a wrong designing man, but one who has been imposed upon, deceived, blassed and deluded by the designing, unscrupulous and corrupt "carpet-baggers" in this State. He has turned a McEnery. They had complained of many wrongs, deaf ear to all except to the men who misrepre-

sent our State. I was one of the Committee of Two Hundred who went to Washington winter before last to lay before the President and Congress a true representation of the condition of affairs in our State. This committee was composed of the first and foremost men of our city, representing its capital, intelligence and respectability, with no other object in view than to gain protection for the common interests of our people. Bu with what results? We were not treated with even ordinary courtesy and politeness, and were told by the President, who is supposed to be the President of the white people of this country as well as of the negro, that he could do nothing for us, that he could only carry out the orders of the knew nothing nor wanted to know anything but the celebrated "midnight order" of the drunken United States District Judge. Durell, with which you and the people of the whole country are now

The great trouble here is that the people of the North and West do not understand the true condition and tendency of our affairs. They will listen only to those who are opposed to us. It is very hard and unjust that there are no white men be-

only to those who are opposed to us. It is very hard and unjust that there are no white men belonging to the South who are thought honest and true enough to be believed by their brethren of the North and West. They will listen to nobody but those in lorced power and place and it is but natural to subpose that these men will not represent in a true light the condition of our affairs, lor by misrepresentation they gain the support of those in power in the United States government, and thereby are enabled to continue their pursuits of robbing the people of this section of the country and leaving the mass soon as their own pockets are filled.

I enclose two or three clippings from papers which will give you some idea of the incendary means that are used to mislead the poor, ignorant negroes, and it is by just suon means in the hands of unscruptulous, designing men that all our troubles are brought to the front and made to commit some overt act, and in self-defence the whites are forced to band together to protect their property and the lives of their wives and children. These actions are immediately selzed upon and distorted by these unprincipled parties to gain fresh hold upon those in power and upon the minds of the people North. Those have oeen the measures taken to bring about the order to send troops into our State, to be placed solely at the command of the very mun who has brought on all these troubles. I appeal to the winte people of the United States if there is any justice in this. United States Marshal Packard nere is to be the commander-in-chief of the United States in this. United States Marshal Packard nere is to be the commander-in-chief of the United States from the North who know our true condition:—"Why is it that the chivalrous men of Louisiana stand by and allow themselves to be run over in this way?" "Where is their manhood that they do not protect themselves and their rights?" Why, if soon a condition of affairs were forced on the State of New York, Massachusetts or Ohio, the people would rise o aconse and hold the white people responsible, then it will be the result of their own acts that is are not permitted to have a voice in the gov-roment of our own affairs. Let the people of the North be informed that the

Let the people of the North be informed that the negro is a natural repudiator. His ignorance pre-cludes him of five sense of bonor. After you have turned over the Southern States entirely to him

the natural result will be repudiation. Then have you considered the consequent effect that the repudiation of the debts of five or six Sourhern states will have upon the national credit abroad? Why should it not with justice be said that the same people who repudiated their cwn State debts will vote to repudiate the national debt, in which they have no more, if as much, interest as in that of their State? Is it not to be feared that the depression which has been kept upon us will soon revert to yourselves? We cannot hold the ignorant negro responsible for all these things; for his ignorance is taken advantage of by these designrevert to yourselves? We cannot hold the ignorant negro responsible for all these things; for his ignorance is taken advantage of by these designing politicians and carpet-oaggers, and he is nothing but a tool in the rhands for his own injury and ours. We have no disposition nor intention to make war upon the negro himself. That would be folly upon our part. There is no labor so well adapted to till our soil as that of the negro. Then, if we are to live with him, if our interests are in common, and in order to gain the desired end, should there not be perfect peace and harmony existing between us? All this can be accomplished if we can only get rid of the men who are misleading him, who are destroying us and yourselves. Our business industries are languisting, our property is worthless, our bonds are on the verge of repudiation, and who is responsible for all this? The Sheriff of this parish has to-day under seizure for high taxes, on exaggerated assessments, upwards of 7,000 pieces of property, and as soon as the courts open in November will have as much more. A great deal of property in the State cannot be rented for half the amount of the taxes that are levied on them. So, you see the last act, confiscation, is upon us. Respectually,

FORMER STATE REBELLIONS.

The Dorr Trouble in Rhode Island-Riot of '66 in New Orleans and What Led to It-The Emeute in 1873-Platform of the White Man's Party-Chief Justice Taney on the President's Powers.

The collision between the adherents of Kellogg and McEnery in Louisiana makes the third instance in the history of the United States where rival claimants for the office of Governor have sought to establish their pretensions by force. The Brooks-Baxter contest in Arkansas is of recent occurrence, and all the circumstances of that case must be fresh in the memory of the public. Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island is of older date, and as the questions at issue in that memorable dispute were passed upon by the highest tribunal in the country, particularly the point as to the authority of the President to determine when an insur-rection exists in a State, and also to judge as to which of two contending parties was to be recognized as Governor, some particulars of the difficulty will no doubt oe read now with interest. Among the complaints made by the white people or conservatives of Louisiana is that troops have been sent into their State and placed at the disposal of United States Marshal Packard, who is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and the District Attorney, who is said to be the pillar of the republican party in Louisiana, and that this action on the part of the general government will cause the wanton and arbitrary arrest of political adversaries by the hundred under orders issued by United States Commissioners working in party traces. The conflict in Rhode Island, it will be seen, was precipitated by despatching regular troops to put down the government attempted to be established by Dorr.

legislative authorities of Connecticut and New Hampshire took ground in favor of the suffrage movement as soon as President Tyler determined to send troops in aid of the charter authorities. The course of New York was very decided indeed, and two regiments of militia offered their services to Dorr to resist lederal interference in the controversy. It seemed as if it should have been considered a strictly domestic matter until, several years later, the Supreme Court of the United States laid down the law on the subject. THE DORR REBLLION.

In the years 1841 and 1842 political agitation existed in Rhode Island. The government at that time was based upon a charter granted by Charles II. in 1663 and, the apportionment of representation in the Legislature was greatly at variance with the distribution of population. The elective franchise was limited to the holders of a certain amount of real estate and to their eldest sons. About one-third only of the citizens were voters. Associations were formed in nearly all the towns of the State with the object of diffusing information among the people upon the question of forming a written republican constitution and extend-ing the right of suffrage. At the head of this movement was Thomas W. Dorr, who had served five terms in the Legislature. On the 5th of May, 1841, a mass convention of the male inhabitants of the State, consisting of 4,000 and upwards, of the age twenty-one years and upward, met at Newport and adjourned to meet at Providence on the 5th of July following, at which place and time the Convention reassembled, consisting of 6,600 persons, and concluded to call a State Convention to frame a new constitution, which was to be submitted for ratification to the popular vote. Accordingly delegates assembled in October, 1841, at Providence, and drafted a constitution, which received 14,000 votes, a clear majority of the citizens of the State. tution thus indorsed was sent to Governor King and by him communicated to the General Assembly, and by them laid on the table. The existing government of Rhode Island treated the proceedings as nugatory so far as they went to establish a new constitution; and criminal so far as they proposed to confer authority upon any persons to interfere with the acts of the existing government or to exercise powers of legislation or administration of the laws. Mr. Dorr and his party assumed that the new constitution was the fundamental

or to exercise powers of legislation or administration of the laws. Mr. Dorr and his party assumed that the new constitution was the fundamental law of the State, and proceeded, in accordance with it, to hold an election for State officers. Dorr was chosen Governor, and a legislature composed excinsively of his supporters was elected. In the meantime Governor king appointed commissioners to proceed to Washington and REQUEST FEDERAL INTERPRENCE to prevent a ferocious domestic war. President Tyler decimed to interfere. He stated, however, that "If an exigency of lawless violence shall actually arise the Executive government of the United States, on the application of the Governor, under the authorities of the State in their efforts to maintain a due respect for the laws." Governor King Immediately Issued a proclamation against treasonable enterprises, but the reform party declared that they would submit to no compromise that had not for its basis an acknowledgment that the ultimate source of all political and sovereign power rested in the adult make cluzions of the state; and that they would support Dorr to the isst. The charter party also had held an election for State officers, polling 5,700 votes, while the suffrage party claimed to have polled 7,300. On May 3,1842, Dorr's government attempted to organize at Providence and to seize the rains of power. They were resisted by the legal government, which had organized at Newport the same day. The King legislature passed special laws declaining the crime of treason, and authorised the declaration of martial law. The Governor, under this authority, announced the existence of recellion in the State, and declared martial law. Both stoes appealed to arms. Dorr came on to New York, where he had studied law with Chancelor Kent. In this city colonel Alexander Ming, Jr., of the Thirteenth regiment of articlery, and Lieutemant Colone Abraham J. Grasto, of their commands as a military secore to accompany him hack to Providence, and borr also made an enort to raise here so ad

fused to surrender him upon the requisition of Governor King, the latter issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of the lugitive. The Legislature of Connecticut passed resolutions sympathizing with Dorr, who after-ward proceeded to New Hampshire. A messenger

was despatched with a requisition for him. Governor Hubbari peremptority refused to deliver him up, and stated that he would, "in a letter to Samuel W. King, acting Governor of Rhode Island, and stated that he would, "in a letter to Samuel W. King, acting Governor of Rhode Island, and the prand juries of Rhode Island found indictments for treason against borr, who soon returned to the State. He was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for lite. He was pardoned in 1847 and in 1833 the Legislature restored to him his civil rights and ordered the recort of his sentence to be expunged. A convention was called in 1842 under the charter government and a liberal constitution framed, which was duly rarided, and Dorr lived to see his party in legal possession of the government of his native State. The whole question was brought up before

THE UNITED STATES SUFREME COURT in 1848. It appeared that when the separation from England took place Rhode Island did not, like the other States, adopt a new constitution, but continued the form of government established by the charter of charles H. In 1863; naking only such alterations, by acts of the Legislature, as were necessary to adapt it to their condition and rights as an independent State. In this form of government and made on proceeding was pointed out by which amendments might be made. It authorized the Legislature to prescribe the qualifications of voters, and in the exercise of this power the right of suffrage was confined to reconders until the adoption of the constitution of 1843 retered to in the preceding paragraph. In passing on the question as to whether an extrency had arisen upon which the federal government was bound to interiere Chief Justice Taney sad:—"If there is an armed conflict, like the one of which we are speaking, it is a case of domestic volence, and one of the parties must be in insurrection against the lawful government. And the President mas acted and called out the minital is a court of the fulled States authorized to Liquire whether his decision w

tends so far the guarantee contained in the constitution is

A GUARANTEE OF ANARCHY
and not of order. It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty, and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands; but it would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more saie and at the same time equally effectual. When citizens of the same State are in arms against each other and the constituted authorities unable to execute the laws the interposition of the United States must be prompt, or it is of little value. The ordinary course of proceeding in courts of justice would be utterly unfit for the crisis: and the elevated office of the President, chosen as he is by the people of the United States, and the high responsibility he could not fail to feel when acting in a case of so much moment, appear to furnish as strong safeguards against a withul abuse of power as human prudence and foresight could well provide. At all events it is conferred on him by the constitution and laws, and must therefore he respected and enforced in its judicial tribunals."

RIOT IN 1866.

and must therefore be respected and enforced in its judicial tribunals."

RIOT IN 1866.

The formidable and sanguinary riot that took piace in New Orleans in 1866 is recalled to mind by the events of Monday last. The question was one of race, as on the present occasion. The colored people were dissatisfied with the constitution tramed by the Convention held in 1864, and proposed to revive it for the purpose of admitting to the right of suffrage all the negroes, and to disfranchise all the white population who had taken part with the South against the North during the war. Governor Wells issued a cail for the Convention to reassemble, and this action on his part produced the greatest excitement. Under the constitution of 1864 a State organization was effected, and executive, legislative and judicial departments formed in accordance with it. Elections were held under it, and two sessions of the Legislature, composed of representatives from every parish, had met and enacted laws then in force. Meetings were neld and specenes made that gave good grounds for apprehending trouble. It was well known that a new convention, called together to consider the question of a change in the constitution, would never listen to the proposed scheme, and hence it was necessary for the radical party to revive, if possible, the old one. The leaders of the negroes, as delegates, proceeded to assemble in Mechanics' Hall, and the result was a desperate conflict, in which

PORTY MEN WERE KILLED

in Mechanics' Hail, and the result was a desperate conflict, in which porty Men were killed and 160 wounded. President Johnson, on hearing of the riot, sent instructions to call upon General Baird "10 sustain the military authorities in suppressing all fliegal or unhawing assembliages who usurp or assume to exercise any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State." He added, "If there is to be a convention, let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must first be consulted in changing the organized laws of the State. Usurpation will not be tolerated. The law and the constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order." General Sheridan at first proposed to arrest the leaders of the Convention movement, but his duties called him to Texas.

A large meeting was held in New Orleans on the evening of the 1st inst., at which Governor McEhery was present and spoke. It appears that he must have let the State since that date, as Licutemant Governor Penn signs the proclamation calling the citizens to arms. At all events, Mr. McEhery said on the occasion that he was an agitator, so far as calling on the people to assume their rights. This he had done at Baton Ronge; this he was willing to say at New Orleans, Grant, he declared, would not interiere; there will be no cause, no excuse to interiere. The people of Louisian intended to elect their officers penceaoly, and when they were elected to put them in peaceably if possible, lorcibly if necessary. What could the people do with their plundering officials? Try them before one of their own corrupt judges? When the law cannot reach these thieves the people have a right to take the matter in hand. They had done so. The radicals themselves said these officers were stealing, and yet this is called mob violence.

The following is the blactorm adopted by the

yet this is called mob violence.

WHITE MAN'S PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the white man's party at the convention recently held at Baton Rouge:

That the de facto State government is an odious usurpation originated in trailed and tyrange and tyrange.

tion, originated in fraud and tyranny, and maintaining itself merely through tederal support.

State marters, except in right constraince with the constitution and laws of the United States, cannot but be deprecated as subversive of United States, cannot but be deprecated as subversive of our republican institutions.

That it is wise and prudent to vote against the constitutional amendments suggested and desired by the Kellogz usurpation; and, moreover, that the so-called Legis, lature, being itself a part of the usurpation, has no right whatever to submit to the people any amendment to the

whitever to submit to the people at a minimum organic law the white people of Louisiana do not contemplate depriving the colored people of their political rights; that it is the interest of the whole people that peace and harmony should prevail; but it is a matter of protound conviction that this consummation can be attained only by an intelligent, conservative and responsible government.

conviction that this consummation can be attained only by an intelligent, conservative and responsible governation and that the appointment made by William Pitt Kellogg of party fools and disreputable persons as Supervisors of Registration exhibits a settled purpose to deteat by fraud the will of the people at the bailot box: a fact to which we carnestly invite the attention of the law-abiding citizens of the Union. And, while the people of Lomisian priord to continue in that course of mederation and forbearance which has won the respect and approval of their fellow citizens throughout the United states, we explicitly declare our determination to have an honest registration and a fair election—peaceably if we must.

The first armed conflict between the rival State governments, which had been some time pending, eventuated, on the high of March 5, 1873, in a bloody struggle in the streets of New Orleans. The militia, representing the McEnery party, who are now once more summoned into action, inaugurated an endeavor the day before to capture the civil power from the Kellogg party, who had been recognized by Judge Dureil, by taking possession of the Seventh precinct station house. This was in the nature of a surprise and it was successful. On the 5th a squad of fifty men attacked the Third precinct, firing into the windows. The fire was returned and the attack for the moment repuised. The assailants, reinforced by 350 men, returned to the assault: but two nundred police, with a piece of artillery, caused them to break and run. It was the intention of the citizen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the chizzen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the chizzen militia, under the direction two nundred police, with a piece of artiflery, caused them to break and run. It was the intention of the citizen militia, under the direction of McEnery and the Citizens' Committee of Two Hundred, to seize the buildings where the courts were held, and, if successful, to depose the Kellogg indicature and reinstate the men elected on the McEnery ticket in place of the deposed. While the attack was going on.

the McEnery ticket in place of the deposed. While the attack was going on.

ONE OF THE AIDS OF GENERAL EMORY, commanding the lederal troops at New Orleans, rode up and ordered the crowd to disperse in the name of the United States government. As there was an understanding among the McEnery men that there should be no conflict with the lederal troops the order was immediately obeyed. The streets were cleared and the usual quiet reigned. The result of the police firing was not very serious, considering the number of shots fired. One young man was killed and several wounded. The armed citizens retired in good order. At this time the McEnery Legislature was in session in Old Fellows citizens retired in good order. At this time the McEnery Legislature was in session in Odd Fellows Hall, and a squad of heavily armed police moved there and arrested all found in the place. Among them were Speaker Moncure and Senator Leonard. It was ascertained afterwards that McEnery and about a dozen of the Legislature were prisoners at the Central Potice station and that no one was allowed to visit them. Sixty-five other persons had been arrested. The Court House building was held by United States troops. This movement for the time squeiched the opposition to Dureil's creature, and General Snerman, by direction of the President, directed General Emory not to interfere with the State government. Kellogg and his supporters were thus established in power. It was said that General Longstreet and the leading radicals were much clated at the resuit. General Emory, in a letter to Governor Mc-Enery, stated that his instructions all through were to recognize and support Kellogg.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

A Plea for Vengeance. [From the Evening Post.]

We believe, as we have so often said that President Grant's interference in the domestic affairs of the Southern States has been wholly mischievons. Through his aid Kelloge has fortified his position on every side by legal barriers. Men do

not seek redress with musket in hand when they have a fair chance to obtain redress at the ballot box. Kellogg's hand now covers every ballot box in Louishana. Like the late Louis Napoleon, he can obtain for his most fillegal acts the apparent sanction of the beonle. Evan the built. in Louisiana. Like the late Louis Napoleon, he can obtain for his most Hiegal are a the apparent sanction of the people. Even the ballot, the peace-mill weapon of tree men, has become under his management the instrument of political tyranny, social discord and financial ruin. He ought to be left to the vengeance of the people whose necks are under his heel.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.] This action was evidently the result of preleaders had been chosen, proclamations were in print and a count of numbers had been made. Under these circumstances it is better that the where. Lawlessness must be put down at all hazards. It is a question wholly apart from pohities. Unless a premium is to be put upon rioting, in New York as well as in New Orleans, the recognized government of Louisiana must be sustained. This will be the verdict of every law-abiding citizen.

"Unhappy Louisiana."

(From the Evening Mail.) It is difficult to judge of the right and wrong of this unfortunate and aiready bloody contest, but whatever tends toward a "war of races" at the whatever lends toward a "war of races" at the North must be earnestly deprecated by every good civizen, of whatever party. "White men's lengues" are certainly dangerous and suspicious, and lead to the lear that the Ku Khus outrages are in process of revival. It is to be feared that the strong arm of the nation's authority must again be stretched out to preserve the peace, much as we, for one, regret the necessity for the interference of the general government with the concerns of the States.

Illegal but Just.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]
All the best friends of the South and the country will be sorry that the people of Louisiana have gone to killing the carpet-baggers and scalawags. Few of such friends can, however, biame the Louisianians. The story of the usurpation of their government is a household knowledge. The facts of the wrongs, outrages, murders, confiscations and massacres which that usurpation has visited upon them are even too well known. Un-doubtedly Kellogg, Badger, Longstreet, Dudoubtedly Kellogg, Badger, Longstreet, Dureil, Packard and the whole crew deserve to be hanged, quartered and burned. But equally, undoubtedly, it is impolite to begin doing so. It were better for the people to have endured the flist they have. They have flown to others which they know not of. The administration will be glad of the pretext for military interference. It will gloat to have a chance to disseminate grape and canister through the citizens. Though ai the facts of law are against it, all the forms of law are on its side. We regret the beginning of the uprising, though we cannot blame those who have risen up. The wrongs they suffer are and have been such as would have stung any other people to frenzy long ago. Lampposts in New York would be as tinck with corpses as Jersey plue trees with crows, had our beople an experience one hall so bitter as the people of Louisiana have. Nevertheless the people of Louisiana will not win in a contest with the authorities of the United States, and unless they are prepared the United States, and unless they are prepa berately to immolate themselves-a no likely conclusion, considering how hopeless life is down there—their movement has not that justifi-cation in chances which it should have. A popula-tion has no right to commit suicide.

The Government Must Interfere. [From the Evening Express.]

Just now the crimes and mistakes of the past have led to the bloodshed and dangers of the present. We doubt, at this crisis or affairs, if anything short of federal interposition can stop present an. archy; and yet to stand by the Kellogg government would only add to the present wrong. Federal coercion, under such circumstances, might stop further bloodshed, but it would not stop further bloodshed, but it would not snow respect either for public opinion or for what was just, for the rights of majorities or for the supreme law of the land; and to maintain the kellogy government, with its intended usurpations to disfranchise the people at the November elections, would only deepen the present feeling and make worse strile certain in the future. What is necessary is a new election for State officers, and the assurance of fair play at such an election. Let a man like General Sherman be sent to New Orleans, and placed not only in command of the troops, but elected with all the authority the President can give him to pacify the people and secure justice to the whites, to the backs and to the whole people and State. Short of some such arrangement, tending to justice and meant to secure justice, no one can well see the end of the present alarming strife.

NEW JERSEY STATE FAIR.

Although yesterday was only the second day of the great annual fair at Waverly Park, New Jersey, the attendance was very large. The large collection and superior quality of the live stock make this fair the best exhibition ever witnessed in the State. New pens for horses and cattle have been erected, and the stock is still coming in. The President of the State Agricultural Society, Mr. Amos Clark, accompanied by a Herald reporter, paid a visit of inspection to nearly all the departments. The cattle were particularly deserving of attention. They are chiefly of the Durham and Alderney breeds. The largest Durham buil in the collection belongs to Mr. Holcomb, of Lambert. and liver color. Other fine specimens have been sent by W. S. Taylor, of Burlington; E. T. Brown, of Elizabeth; Dr. Newell, of New Brunswick; E. G. Duvall, of Jamesburg ; John H. Huyck, of Rahway, and Caleo H. Earl. Perhaps the most symmetrical and handsome pure Alderney bull in the colle tion is that sent by Joshua Hendrick, of Believili It is two years and three months old. In conve-sation with several raisers of stock, the reporte learned that the Alderney breed of cows is mos-

sation with several raisers of stock, the reporter learned that the Alderney breed of cows is most prized, because they give more milk and better butter than any other.

The pigs exhibited are mostly of the Yorkshire breed and are fine specimens. The display of poultry is unusually fine. But the collection of agricultural implements is without precedent, one could occupy many hours in this department alone. The horticultural department, in charge of Mr. P. T. Quinn, is the most attractive. Monmouth county carries off the prize for potatoes, fruits, melous, squashes and pumpkins. It in rhishes ninely varieties of potatoes, some of which—the species known as the peeriess—are of immense size. There are 250 plates of fruit in the collection from this county. There are altogether from ten other counties 2,000 plates of fruit. Among the collection are cornstalks twelve feet in height. Two small branches of pear trees form a great curlosity. One, which measured two feet two inches, contained thirty-nine large pears, though the stem was very signor. They were taken from the Seth Boyden farm at Irvington. Newburg sends hity-gix varieties of grapes.

Secretary Robeson will deliver the address to-

grapes.

Secretary Robeson will deliver the address tomorrow. President Grant and his staff are expected. Mr. George A. Haisey, the republican candidate for Governor, was on the grounds during a great part of the day. Order is maintained by Chief of Police Keron and a squad from Elizabeth, They arrested four New York pickpockets yesterday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PAIR

Yesterday being the commencement of the annual county fair, which is being held near White Plains, Westchester county, the number of visitors was comparatively small. The day was princi pally devoted to the reception and classification of live stock, machinery, and articles of domestic manufacture intended for exhibition in the vamanufacture intended for exhibition in the various departments. Among the horned cattle aiready on the grounds are noticeable several interesting specimens of the Alderney, Durham, and other desirable breeds. Judging from the entries yesterday, the bowine display will probably exceed in numbers and variety that witnessed on any similar occasion for some years past. The poultry interests also promise to be well represented. An unusually large variety of flowers, fruits and vegetables, chiefly from the upper portion of the country, attracts the attention of the visitor, and attests the assertion that while in some sections of Westchester the march of metropolitan progress has pushed agricultural in some sections of Westenester the march of metropolitan progress has pushed agricultural pursuits "to the wall," the county can still boast or a pomological people.

WHY DID HE DO IT?

A Marriage, a Death and a Burial.

A wedding, with a tragic termination, occurred at Allowaystown, N. J., on Saturday evening last. It seems that a young man by the name of Kirk married a daughter of Isaac Nicholas, of Allowaystown, N. J., and the twain prepared to celebrate the marriage festivites. On the day following (Sunday) the young man finished up and addressed two letters—one to his father and one to his wife. In the letter to his father he inclosed a sort of memoradum of his accounts, debtor and creditor, with a request for their speedy adjustment. To his wife in the second he expressed the warnest conjugal affection, and left her in the hands of the Deity, who, he averred, was better able to protect her than he. He also absolved her from all previous vows and advised her to a second marriage if desirable. At about tall-past three o'clock P. M. he stepped into an adjoining shed, and, placing a pistol close to his breast, bred and died aimst instantly. An inquest held developed facts as above stated. On lineary he was taken to Salem for interment. the day following (Sunday) the young man

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

Yesterday's Proceedings-Organization, Appointment of Committees, Statistics

and Financial Condition of the Denomination-Programme for To-day. The General Convention of Universalists in the United States opened its sessions yesterday morning in the church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street (Dr. Chapin's). A prayer meeting, which lasted one hour, preceded the business meeting. About 400 delegates are expected, but not half that number was present at the opening session vesterday, and the majority of them represent New York city or State. Prominent among the delegates present are Revs. E. Fisher, of Canton; L. J. Fietcher, of Buffalo; C. F. Lee, Utica; J. W. Keyes, Auburn; G. B. Stocking, Syracuse; Dr. Chapin, of this city; Dr. Asa Saxe, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. W. C. Biddle, of Lynn, Mass.; Dr. Sawyer, President of Tufft's Divinity School, and Dr. Miner, President of Tuff's College; Dr. E. H. Capen, of Providence, R. L.; Dr. Ryder and Dr. Bolies, or Massachusetts; Revs. C. Fluhrer, J. M. Pullman and E. C. Sweetser, of this city; H. R. Nye, J. B. Wilson and A. Gunnison, of Brooklyn; Rev. Wasnington Hooper and Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia; Rev. C. H. Fay, of the District of Columbia; Rev. Mr. Crossley, of Indiana, together with a number of prominent laymen and a lew ladies, for the Universalists make no distinction in their representation on account of sex.

There was a fair attendance at the prayer meeting, which was led in supply ation by the Rev. A. R. Nye, of Brooklyn, who returned thanks for the benefits received in the past and implored the divine blessing and favor upon their present gathering. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Nye read a Scripture lesson, Romans xx., and Dr. gathering. After the singing of a hymn, Mr. Nye read a Scripture jesson, Romans XX., and Dr. Chapin then offered prayer. Short remarks were made by some of the delegates on the prospects of the Convention and the work before it and the pleasure it gave the speakers to be present on this occasion.

the Convention and the work before it and the pleasure it gave the speakers to be present on this occasion.

Was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Pullman, the permanent secretary, and the proceedings opened with prayer offered by Rev. Si as Bahley, of Reading, Pa. The roll of delegates was then called, after which an election for officers by ballot took place. The choice of the Convention fell upon General Othey Lawrence, of Rhode Island, for President; Mr. Solomon Drullard, of Bullaio, for Vice President, and Revs. W. Hooper and C. Fluhrer, Assistant Secretaries. Dr. Brooks, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, then reported the order of services for the Convention, which was approved. The following committees were then appointed:—

On Elections—Rev. Mr. Crossley, Indiana; D. C. Tomiluson, Ohio, and Mrs. J. D. Milde, Michigan.

On Religious Serv ces—Revs. E. G. Brooks, D. D., Pennsylvania; H. R. Nve, Brooklyn; E. C. Sweetser, New York, and A. Gunnison, Brooklyn.

On Unflinished Business—Revs. J. M. Pullman, New York; C. H. Fay, District of Columbia, and Mr. J. S. Hussey, Connecticut.

On Nominations—Mr. C. E. Carpenter, Rhode Island, and Dr. E. Fisher, of Canton, N. Y.

The bar of the Convention was then fixed, after which the Secretary read the minutes of the last General Convention, which were slightly modified and adopted. An amendment to the Constitution was called up, which provides for a change in the time of holding the General Convention from the time of holding the General Convention but was not acted upon. It is designed to give more ample time and better opportunity to absentees and pleasure-seekers to be home and arrange their business so as to attend the sessions of the Convention, Naster & W. Humby J. W. Blankar and sentence and convention.

and pleasure-seekers to be home and arrange their business so as to attend the sessions of the Convention. The amendment was laid on the table.

A committee on obituaries was appointed, consisting of Messis. G. W. Quimby, J. W. Hanson and E. Hathaway.

Statistics and Finances.

The Treasurer's and Secretary's and trustees' reports were presented at the afternoon session. They show that the receipts during the year amounted to \$22,525, and the disbursements to \$19,553. There is an indebtedness on the Convention of \$25,700. The Murray Centennial Fund amounts to \$120,900. There are 22 State Conventions and 74 associations in affiliation with the General Convention. These represent 954 parishes. 635 churches and 657 ministers, 27.799 members, 661 Sunday schools, containing 54,552 pupils and officers, 761 secular places of worship, and the value of the Church property is \$7,85,447. The denomination sustains iour colleges and 12 literary institutions, which employ 98 professors and teachers, and the estimated value of this property is \$2,295,000. The denomination supports also five weekly, one bi-weekly and two monthly publications and a publishing house in Boston, whose net assets amount to \$37,976. The Murray Centennial Fund was started in 1800, when it was proposed in the General Convention to raise \$20,000, the interest of which sum should be expended to aid theological students, the erection and sustentation of churches and the dissemination of denominational flerature.

The Convention scattered in the evening to listen to sermons preached by Dr. Sawyer in the Bieecker street church and by Dr. Miner in the Church of our Father, Brooklyn, and to prepare business for to-day's sessions. The Convention will commence at hall-past nine A.M., and at eleven A.M. Dr. Capen, of Providence will preach the excessional sermon balesce

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge-Statistics of the Order-Reception at the Academy of Music. The tenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of

New York of Independent Order of Good Templars was begun at ten A. M. yesterday, in Irving Hall. About 400 delegates from the district lodges were present at the opening of the exercises, of whom about 300 had to be initiated into the Grand Lodge, as they had been chosen since the last session. The proceedings in the Convention were secret, but the Secretary communicated to the reporters the reports made by Grand Worthy Chief Templar Sutton and Grand Worthy Secretary Hooker. The former recited that there are at present 592 district lodges working and in good standing, being thirty-five fewer than were reported last year. During the year the Board of Managers of the Grand Lodge has dropped from its rolls 111 district lodges that were in arrears. Twenty-eight other lodges have surren-

the Board of Managers of the Grand Lodge has dropped from its rolls 111 district lodges have surrent arrears. Twenty-eight other lodges have surrent arrears. Twenty-eight other lodges have surrentered in arrears. The losses thus incurred were almost offset, however, by the institution of 104 hew lodges. The Grand Worthy Secretary shows that only the Grand Worthy Secretary shows that the Board of Managers should be empowered to revoke the charters of lodges that do not meet regularly.

The report of the Grand Worthy Secretary shows that the aggregate membership of the lodges has fallen off 2,222. On September 1, 1873, 16 was 36,934, and it is now 34,672. In the first part of this year the rolls bore the names of only 32,832, Since taen, however, the report praises the Board of Managers for energetic work, which, it says, is rabidly reoulding the Order.

The summer and fall of 1873 were periods of waste to the body of the Order. The Grand Lodge had been apathetic, and had sent out no lecturers for years. The new Board of Managers, by its positive work, however, railied the Order, restored confidence among its old members and brought into it, since February 1, 1874, 1,840 new ones. After the reports were read the Convention sang some temperance melodies, and listened to speeches until about six P. M., when it adjourned, to allow its delegates to prepare for the evening reception at the Academy of Music.

The Good Templars of this city gave a grand reception to the Grand Lodge last evening at the Academy of Music, and the entertainment was very successful, both as regards the number and respectability of those present and the manner in which it was conducted. The platform hall and galleries were crowded to their influence and total prohibition of the sale of liquor advocated in the strongest terms.

The principal speakers were the Chairman, J. N. Stearns: Hon. Win. H. Van Cott, R. E. Sutton, Rev. J. D. Futton, of Brooklyn, and Susannah Evans, of New York city. The Women's temperance movement had some strong and the